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sketchy and superficial. On the other hand the author's style is easy and agreeable, and he seems to manage with skill the many threads of his narrative.

The Spirit lake massacre stands in much the same relation to Iowa as the Black Hawk war of a quarter of a century earlier does to Illinois and Wisconsin. From the military point of view both were insignificant. But in each case the result of the uprising was to remove forever from the state or states in question the Indian as a factor in the determination of its affairs and to open to the advance of white occupation, far more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, the region more directly affected. Certain other features also the two affairs have in common. In neither event was the Indian without provocation or the white race free from fault and wrongdoing. Indeed, to the reviewer, among the saddest chapters in Mr. Teakle's book are those portraying the injustice meted out to the Indian by the whites and the ineffectiveness of the government's measures to insure fair treatment. In both cases, too, the fact that the outbreaks were the last of their kind in their respective regions has caused them to loom larger in the imagination of after generations than would otherwise have been the case.

The work is well done on the whole, but attention is called to two omissions, one of minor, the other of major importance. The first concerns the absence of illustrations. There must have been a wealth of these available; since the work is a secondary narrative, obviously designed for general reading, the inclusion of a reasonable number of pertinent illustrations would have added materially to the attractiveness of the volume. More serious, however, is the neglect to provide a suitable outline map showing the geography of the extensive region with which the narrative deals, and the location with respect to one another of the many places mentioned, together with the routes of the numerous journeys or marches that figure in the story. The writer chances to be a native of Iowa and tolerably familiar with the geography of the region involved in the narrative, but even so, the aid of a suitable map would have added much to its lucidity in perusal. For the reader who does not enjoy the accidental advantage the reviewer chances to possess, the aid of such a map would seem to be far more essential. We believe such aids to the proper understanding by the reader of his work should be afforded as a matter of course by the historical editor or author.

History of Missouri. By Eugene Morrow Violette, professor of history, state normal school Missouri. (New York: D. C. Heath and company, 1918. 500 p.)

Treatment of state history from a new point of view is found in Mr. Violette's work. The purpose of the author, as is clearly set forth in

his introductory note, is "to deal with only those topics in Missouri history that have significance in the history of the nation." Although the correlation of state and national history is the purpose of the book, Mr. Violette has also succeeded in compiling the best single volume on the general history of Missouri. The work was written for use in the high schools and is, therefore, a textbook in style and arrangement.

The book is divided into twenty-three chapters covering 466 pages. It has a bibliography of general and special works and a carefully compiled index. At the end of each chapter is given a topical bibliography; at the beginning of the chapter is a short statement of the historical setting in national history which is the subject for application to Missouri history. This treatment is carried out throughout the book.

Mr. Violette has, as a rule, attempted to discuss only those subjects on which there is reasonably reliable secondary material. A work of this nature would not permit its author to do original investigation to any extent. In respect to his secondary authorities the author has been fortunate in the main. Little more than a decade past there were few scholarly monographs on Missouri history. The increase since that time has not been prolific but it has assumed fair proportions. Through the efforts of the departments of political science and American history at the university of Missouri and of the officers and members of the State historical society of Missouri, at Columbia, there has been built up a loyal and enthusiastic group of men who are interested in Missouri history and who are authors of scholarly monographs. Among these are such authors as Isidor Loeb, Jonas Viles, Walter B. Stephens, H. A. Trexler, C. H. McClure, Thomas S. Barclay, the Bibliographer, William C. Breckenridge, and others. Mr. Violette has availed himself of these as well as of the general and special works that have appeared; he has not omitted any important work bearing on his subject.

If any criticism of this work could be made it would lie against those few chapters on which the author could obtain little information from secondary material. If Missouri history down to 1821 demands 139 pages, the treatment of events after 1870 demands more than 43 pages. The economic and social life of Missourians changed after 1870. The problems connected with urban communities, city government, industrial life, corporation functioning, the granger movements, state support of educational and eleemosynary institutions, broadening of official public policies, — these important problems have had their great growth in Missouri since 1870. Perhaps the coming decade will see a new set of monographs compiled that will throw light in these modern questions.

In several chapters the author has either been obliged to select for his historical setting subjects that bear little relation to the reading matter

in the chapter, or he has not selected his historical setting with accuracy. Such failures in the correlation of national and state history are noticeable. For example, chapter v, "Conditions in Missouri during the territorial period," has for its historical setting "The Missouri compromise." This identical historical setting is also, but properly, the historical setting of chapter vi, "The struggle of Missouri for statehood." This error is also found in chapter vii, "Early banking in Missouri," which has for its historical setting the "Panic of 1837." One of the most apparent failures, however, is seen in chapter ix, "Missouri and the far west," which treats of Missouri as a consistent colonizer and developer of the far west from the early traders of St. Louis in the eighteenth century down through the era of Missouri river steamboat navigation to the building of the railroads over the plains and the attempted revival of river traffic in 1912. The historical setting of this chapter is "The war between the United States and Mexico," which is also made to serve as the historical setting of chapter viii, "Expeditions of Kearney and Doniphan."

It seems difficult to make this correlation plan work comprehensively enough to include all the subjects of state history that an author regards as important and which really are important from a state point of view. It is also hard to understand how some of these state topics are "significant in the history of the nation." In most of the cases met with where Mr. Violette has not "pegged" his chapter accurately, a new edition could easily remedy the error by a different historical setting. Few chapters are included that should be dispensed with.

These criticisms on correlation may be partly misdirected if the subject of the historical setting was intended merely to guide the teacher in his regular course of study in national history. If the historical setting indicates only the "stepping-stone" from the American history work to the state history reading, it would not perhaps be so material to have the correlation identical in subject matter. An examination of this feature of the book inclines one to assume that the author labored in attempting to solve two problems, — the *historian's* correlation problem as stated in the introduction and the *teacher's* problem of transition from national to state history. If this last was the author's main intention, an introductory note for the guidance of the teacher as well as the one for the general reader and historian would be helpful.

The work is well printed and the mechanism is good. A glance shows the labor given by the author to its compilation. While the reviewer has not attempted to check all statements of fact in a volume so comprehensive, the work seems reliable and shows care in preparation. Moreover, the author has not indulged in those over-laudatory praises of his com-

monwealth that lessen the value of many state histories. As a general text on Missouri it is the best that has been compiled.

F. C. SHOEMAKER

Nebraska state historical society, *Publications*. Volume xviii. Edited by Albert Watkins, historian of the society. (Lincoln: Nebraska state historical society, 1917. 448 p. \$2.50)

For some years past the society publishing the above volume has been omitting from its publications all reports of the proceedings of the organization. With the advent of a new secretary it now returns to its old-time practice with the result that over one-half of the present volume is devoted to a more or less abridged record of its proceedings for the past nine years. Biographical, historical, and "special historical" papers and index occupy the remaining 219 pages, the whole being accompanied by eleven full-page illustrations. Among the general historical papers, "A rural mail carrier of 1849" and "Trailing Texas long horn cattle through Nebraska" are two with large appeal to the student of frontier or midwestern history. The three "special" papers are all of general as well as local interest. The two by Mr. Watkins, historian of the society, are splendid examples of critical handling of exceedingly difficult material, although their involved style will render some portions of them difficult of understanding to the average reader. The reviewer feels that clearness and continuity would have been gained by placing Mr. Webster's paper on "Controversy in the senate over the admission of Nebraska" after, instead of between, Mr. Watkins' papers on "Neapolis, near-capital" and "How Nebraska was brought into the union." Somewhat novel, but apparently justified, is the statement by Mr. Watkins that during the territorial period "popular opinion commonly prevailed in Kansas while it was commonly disregarded and subjugated in Nebraska." An occasional typographical error has escaped the proofreader, as, for example, "is" for "it" in line 18 on page 383. While the index to the volume is unusually extensive, it is somewhat uneven in composition; for example, under the heading "Annexation of South Platte section to Kansas," reference is made to one discussion of the subject on page 308, but none is made to the more important one on page 377. The volume as a whole is nevertheless fully up to the standard set by the society in recent years, and is well worthy of its place on the shelves of either the library or the individual aspiring to any extensive collection of materials upon the history of the plains west.

C. E. PERSINGER